

# SUICIDE THAT TRILLS JAPS

Hara-Kiri by Hundreds on Sinking Transport Inspires Army and Navy.

GET CUE FROM WHITE MEN

Japs Carry to Extremes Old Rule That "No Soldier Will Surrender."

So infinitesimal is the number of prisoners taken by the Russians since the outbreak of the present conflict in the Far Orient that people here and in Europe, ignorant of the Japanese campaign, have assumed that the Muscovite troops were granting no quarter, and have proceeded to denounce their methods of warfare as barbarous. This is an unjust charge. If the Russians have so few prisoners—and these all of them men badly wounded—it is not that the Czar's soldiers refrain from giving any quarter, but because the Japanese refuse to accept it, preferring death by their own hands to the disgrace of surrender. For surrender, save in certain exceptional cases, such as that of a beleaguered town or when wounded, is, according to military ethics, dishonorable.

Napoleon, when he assumed the command of the army of Italy in 1796, issued a memorable order forbidding any one to lay down his arms under pain of death. "Generals, officers, and soldiers," he writes, "who in battle have their lives by capitulation should be shot. Both he who orders surrender and those who obey the command are traitors alike and deserve capital punishment." These doctrines are embodied by most military nations, civilized as well as barbarous. In their articles of war, which call for the execution of traitors, the instance of the tying down of arms, and while among the white races a great degree of laxity prevails nowadays in these matters than in a hundred years ago, yet among the Japanese the rigidest principles are being clung to as in the days of the freemen of the olden time. The men, one after another, blow out their brains with their revolvers or ripped open their stomachs with their knives, throwing themselves into the sea rather than permit themselves to be taken prisoners.

**HARA-KIRI AT PORT ARTHUR.**  
Prince Jaime of Bourbon, son of Don Carlos of Spain, and who is serving under the Muscovite flag in Manchuria, relates in a letter recently received that, when, after one of the attempts to capture Port Arthur, he steamed out in a launch to rescue several Japanese, he was clung to by the crew of the freighter, and, in the end, the men, one after another, blew out their brains with their revolvers or ripped open their stomachs with their knives, throwing themselves into the sea rather than permit themselves to be taken prisoners.

**HUNDREDS KILL THEMSELVES.**  
In the graphic columns published by the London Times and other newspapers, of the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshu Maru on April 25, the Korean coast by the Vladivostok andron it is related how the troops on board, several hundred in number, having refused to surrender, and resisted with fire an attempt to board the ship, committed suicide while the vessels were being torpedoed. The officers and a number of the men who belonged to the crew, several hundred in number, having refused to surrender, and resisted with fire an attempt to board the ship, committed suicide while the vessels were being torpedoed.

**REPORT DISASTER, THEN SUICIDE.**  
Several of the soldiers who had been lured into the sea by the foundering of the vessel before having had time to kill themselves were rescued by the Russian fleet, and it was not until a third torpedo had been fired that the sinking of the Kinshu Maru put an end to the extraordinary scene.

**MONARCHS WHO HAVE SUICIDED.**  
At least three European monarchs are known to have taken their own lives during the last 100 years, among them being the late Sultan Abdul Assez of Turkey, who killed himself with a pistol, and the late King of Naples' brother, Prince Gaetan of Bourbon, married to the Infanta Isabella of Spain, and who cut his throat in his wife's presence.

**INCIDENT THRILLS JAPS.**  
The story of the death of the troops and of the officers on board the Kinshu Maru had a thrill of admiration throughout the entire Japanese nation, served to give a timely inspiration to the army in the field, and was constructed as a silent but eloquent assurance to the keeping of her soldiers. It was felt that they had rendered a service to their country by the national spirit shown in the manner of their death—that death by hara-kiri was a noble deed, and that the Japanese nation had a right to be proud of it.

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trial of the name of Zensaburo stoned in this manner, by order of the mikado, for an armed attack upon members of the British Legation. The ceremony took place in the presence of Sir Ernest Satow, now ambassador at Tokyo, and Lord Rodcliffe, to whom Zensaburo's head was presented for inspection, by his "karakuri," or best friend, who had decapitated him at the moment when he had completed his disconcerting performance. While in a judicial hara-kiri is understood to have ceased, the unofficial seppuku remains, as is apparent from the scenes on board the transport Kinshu Maru this other day, a national custom of the people, and continues to be practiced, indeed according to one of those unwritten laws which are so much more binding than the ones that figure in the judicial code, a man of the samurai class who is not prepared to die by his own hand, rather than suffer disgrace, is subjected to the same sort of ostracism as the continental European who declines to challenge and is barred from the acceptance of a commission in the army.

In all cases where a man is charged with hara-kiri, the charge is with trouble committal hara-kiri, any offense of which he may have been guilty, or wrong that he may have done, is regarded by the law and by the public alike as a non-event, since he is no longer alive to defend himself. He is no longer alive, he saves by means of suicide his own honor and that of his family, and as long as these ideas prevail so long will hara-kiri continue a feature of Japanese civilization.

It may not be in accordance with our western ideas. Indeed, the survival of this form of self-destruction in Japan serves to remind us of the fact which we are so often tempted to forget—namely, that between the oriental and the occidental is a great and deep gulf, and that whereas we belong to the occidental, the Japanese will always remain Asiatic, no matter how many of our ways they may adopt. Hara-kiri is not a pleasant custom, and by many it will be denominated a crime. And yet, underlying this particularly ghastly method of suicide there is an underlying ideal of chivalry and of honor, without which the world would be poorer.

**SUICIDE BY ROYAL ORDER.**  
The notion that it is possible to preserve by means of suicide honor that would otherwise be forfeited is, however, by no means confined to Japan, though it is the only country in the world where it is practiced. In the case of China, princes, great nobles, and mandarins of the highest rank, if they are considered by the Dowager Empress as meriting death, are permitted to put an end to their lives by means of strangulation or poisoning. In Turkey and other Mohammedan countries dignitaries whose demise was desired by their rulers were accustomed to receive from the latter, with money to money, the gift of a sword, by which they were to put an end to their lives by means of strangulation, and even on the continent of Europe the officer or noble when struck or otherwise insulted by his sovereign, or by a prince of the blood, or by a member of the ruling house, has been known to seek satisfaction by means of a duel, as required by unwritten law to blow out his brains as the only way of preserving intact his honor, for a blow or insult unavenged was considered a disgrace, and in most of the continental countries of Europe as disqualifying a man from any further association with the people of his caste, and as entailing the most cruel species of ostracism.

**SUICIDES VIEWED WITH CHARITY.**  
While there are perhaps the only cases where self-destruction is actually rewarded in Europe by unwritten law, people nowadays are disposed to view with more charity than a hundred years ago instances of suicide resulting from other motives. Indeed, there is always a tendency to deal gently with the memory of those who, when confronted by trouble or disgrace, have sought refuge in death, and to follow the example of the Japanese in regarding their offenses as "not proven."

Even the suicides for whom there is the least excuse are accorded the law the indulgence of a verdict of temporary insanity, and receive Christian burial instead of being subjected to the indignities prescribed formerly by law. For those who had taken their own lives, these honors are accorded. In the case of the late King of Naples' brother, Prince Gaetan of Bourbon, married to the Infanta Isabella of Spain, and who cut his throat in his wife's presence, the late King of Naples, who was the father of the late King of Naples, ordered that his body should be buried in the same tomb as that of his wife, and that his name should be placed on the same monument as that of his wife.

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# BANKER FINDS WIFE MARRIED

But Unlike Enoch, He Took Her Home and Left Other Man Cheerless.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BALTIMORE, July 18.—Like Enoch Arden, Jacob Trzewnski, a wealthy Polish banker of Brooklyn, found his wife in a similar predicament, but unlike Enoch, he took her home and left other man cheerless.

Unlike Enoch, Trzewnski took his wife home and left the heartbroken of Frank Howard and cheerless. Seldom has Poland sent a more beautiful daughter to America than Mrs. Trzewnski. She is a splendid type of brunette, with great brown eyes and form of exquisite mold.

She came here a year ago, ostensibly a widow. Her real husband, called to Poland on business, had, she said, died. There the woman had certified herself to be dead, and a newspaper clipping.

When she was married to Sluzewski a few years ago, she was a beautiful girl. When Trzewnski arrived the Rev. Michael Barabasz, who performed the second marriage, was called to Poland. The wife, who was her only to go with her first husband.

The false death records are attributed to an enemy.

# IS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

(Continued from First Page.)

ed out by the coroner. He advised this open verdict, adding that, although there was a great deal of evidence, there was nothing to justify the suspicion that it was foully administered.

Joseph G. Stephens, American consul at Plymouth, has charge of the body, which is in a fair state of preservation. It will be embalmed and sent home for burial as early as practicable.

**Wound Inflicted Before Death.**  
Dr. Webb, one of the medical men appointed to examine the body, testified that there was a contused wound below and behind the right ear, indicated by the extravasation of blood in the scalp, a rupture of the covering of the brain.

Dr. Webb added that Loomis might have been stunned and have fallen into the water and been drowned. It was not a sharp wound, but possibly the result of a fall on the head. Either he was struck or he fell on his head. The blow was not inflicted after death. Supposing the deceased had ascended on deck at midnight to take the air and went to an unprotected space, where the davits were and he fell, that would account for the wound.

Dr. Webb said that there was nothing to indicate how the blow, which was a very heavy one, had been inflicted. Dr. Webb said the blow might have caused death if Loomis had not fallen into the water. He thought it was improbable that Loomis would have fallen into the water, even if he had not fallen into the water.

**Inconclusive and Confictual.**  
The coroner, summed up lengthily, pointing out the conclusive and conflictual character of the evidence. There was no reason to suppose that the deceased wished to take his own life or that he was the victim of a foul blow. He wished the jury to find an open verdict.

The jury then returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead in Bigbury Bay, there being no evidence to show how he met his death.

**History of the Case.**  
F. Kent Loomis, brother of Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, called for Europe on July 14th, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He had undertaken to convey to Abyssinia a treaty of commerce concluded between the United States and the Emperor Menelik.

Soon after the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Plymouth, Mr. Loomis, who was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Loomis, and two other passengers, landed in England for a holiday trip before proceeding to Paris. One passenger said that he was in the habit of sitting in a dangerous place on the upper deck of the ship, but the mystery baffled all investigation by the English officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., who were communicated with by wireless telegraph.

On the arrival of the ship at Bremen a statement was drawn up on board by a notary, which was taken to the British Consul at Bremen. The statement was signed by Mr. Loomis, William J. Ellis, who was also going to Abyssinia, having on a previous visit to that country gained the confidence of the Emperor Menelik and obtained promises of valuable concessions. It was taken to the British Consul at Bremen, and was there met in Washington early in June. They came to New York and shared the same steamship on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Between Plymouth and Cherbourg Ellis showed anxiety as to the fate of the ship, and was very nervous. He made a long statement relative to the voyage, which was submitted to the American consul general in Paris. He wrote also a long letter to one of Loomis's relatives, in which he said Kent had remained in the ship, and that he was very nervous. He made a long statement relative to the voyage, which was submitted to the American consul general in Paris. He wrote also a long letter to one of Loomis's relatives, in which he said Kent had remained in the ship, and that he was very nervous.

**Richmonders in New York.**  
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEW YORK, July 18.—In the best and closest game of the season, the Staunton team defeated the Richmond team today by a score of 4 to 3.

**Female Team Beaten.**  
(The Times-Dispatch.)  
STAUNTON, Va., July 18.—In the best and closest game of the season, the Staunton team defeated the Richmond team today by a score of 4 to 3.

**Suits Entered Yesterday.**  
In Law and Equity Court three suits were entered, as follows:  
Allie Mae Simms vs. Jerry Morrison, alleged damages \$5,000.  
Charles D. Rose vs. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.; alleged damages \$5,000.  
John Kelley vs. George E. Kelley, suit for divorce.  
F. Albert Smith is attorney for the plaintiff in the last case.

**Mr. Burfoot Out.**  
Mr. John M. Burfoot, who has been ill at the Memorial Hospital, has so far recovered as to be able to get out.

# AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By The Valentine Auction Co., Auctioneers.

**Removal Auction Sale of Millinery Wall Cases Hat Stands, Counters, Tables, Mirrors, Cashier's Desk, Brussels Carpet.** Tuesday, July 19.

We will sell for Cash, Kase, agent, over No. 88 East Broad Street, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A large stock of glass doors, Shelving, Counters and Cashier's Desk, Cashier's Desk and Stool, Hat Stands, Mirrors, and Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, etc. Will also offer several very handsome painting by Prof. G. A. Kase.

**THE VALENTINE AUCTION CO.,**  
Geo. W. Mayo, Auctioneer.

**A MINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DENTIST'S CHAIR, DENTIST'S TOOLS, UPRIGHT PIANO, HORN, BICYCLE, FOLDING BED, HANDSOME PARLOR FURNISHINGS, CHIFFONIER, BED-ROOM FURNISHINGS, ETC., ETC.**

By direction of the administrator of the estate of Dr. Charles L. Steel, deceased, we will sell at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, July 19, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904, 1 Gould Dentist Chair, an equipment of Dental Tools and Supplies, Cherry Case, 7-13 Cherry Upright Kingsbury Piano; Office-frame Silk Brocade Parlor Suit, Oak Dining Room Set, including Dining Office Desk and Chair, Folding and Iron Beds, Oak Chiffonier with Mirror, Wall Racks, Fancy Tables and Chairs, Bed-room Furniture, Rug, Mattings, etc., etc.

**TER**